![Georgia Work Credit logo]

# Enacting a Georgia Work Credit: An Economic Boost to Butts County

## Work Credit Could Benefit More Than a Million Georgia Families

Georgia is missing out on a tool used by 30 other states to strengthen hardworking families, boost local economies and help communities thrive. A Georgia Work Credit (or state Earned Income Tax Credit) reduces the amount of income tax owed by workers earning up to $50,000 annually, such as sales clerks, construction workers and nurses. The added funds help workers and their families afford basic necessities like child care, as well as larger investments like a reliable car to get to work or a down payment on a first home. A Georgia Work Credit would:

- Provide a tax cut to Georgia families who work but still struggle to make ends meet because of low-wage jobs

- Grow Georgia's middle class by helping workers save money and afford the basics and putting them on firmer footing to climb the economic ladder

- Boost local economies and businesses by putting more disposable income into the pockets of Georgia consumers

### Share of Tax Filers Eligible for Georgia Work Credit



- 41% - 50%
- 31% - 40%
- 21% - 30%
- 11% - 20%
- 0% - 10%
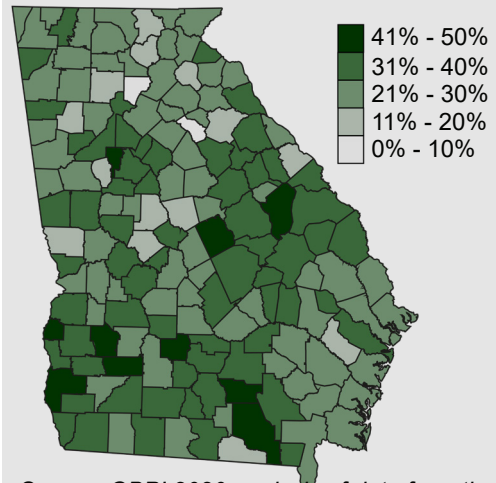
*Source: GBPI 2020 analysis of data from the Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy (2020), the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (2019 population estimates) and Brookings Institution (2016).*

## Who Benefits in Butts County?

**4,337 Children***
would benefit from a Georgia Work Credit

**$8,530,802***
could go into the local economy from a Georgia Work Credit
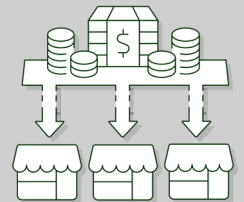
*\*Estimates based on a 10% refundable credit. A lower state match or nonrefundable credit would provide smaller, though still meaningful, benefits.*

## Let's join 30 other states and pass a Georgia Work Credit

**GeorgiaWorkCredit.org**

## The Credit Supports Working Families

Imagine a young couple with two children. Mom works part-time as a home health aide. Dad works at a local restaurant. Their combined income is $29,000. A 10% Georgia Work Credit could lower their state income tax by $450. They use the savings for child care, transportation and other investments to stay employed and move to the middle class.